

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5567.

一號八月十五年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

日一月四日己酉

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to sign our Firm at Foochow, per Procuration, from this date.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. jo10

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. BLENNEHANSETT to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 20th May, at 2 p.m., at his Residence, No. 9, Upper Mosque Terrace,—

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising

ENGLISH-JADE CRETONE-COVERED DRAW-

ING-SUITE.

MARQUET CENTRE TABLE, MARBLE-TOP-

SIDE TABLES, CONSOLE TABLES, GASOLI-

CHIMNEY GLASS, ENCAUSTIC, CHROMO,

LITHOGRAPHS, AND CARD TABLES.

VENICE-MADE DINING-ROOM SUITE.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS;

DINING, DESKET, AND BREAKFAST SETS;

GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTAND, WARDROBES,

CHEST OF DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET

TABLE AND WASHTAND.

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## For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY  
—  
SARATOGA TRUNKS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.  
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.

THE AMERICAN BROILER,  
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES,  
TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHUBB'S LOCKS.  
HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CORUM for BOOTS.

AMERICAN AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GRIDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS.

S T A T I O N E R Y  
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,  
the  
Best and Cheapest  
IN  
Hongkong.

N E W B O O K S  
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.  
A  
Large Assortment of  
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S  
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD  
W O R K S , &c.

W O R K S OF REFERENCE.  
ALMANACKS.  
DIARIES.  
SCHOOL BOOKS.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.  
PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

W E B B E Y & S O N S' London-made SPORT-  
ING GUNS.

B U S S E Y ' S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.  
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

T H E PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

T A B L E GLASSWARE.

E A R T H E N W A R E.

T H E FINEST STOCK OF  
CAVITE,  
FORTIN, and  
MEYSIG.

CIGARS, and  
CHEROOOTS.  
All Specially Selected.

E N G L I S H AND A M E R I C A N  
G R O C E R I E S.

F R E S H S U P P L I E S R E C E I V E D B Y E V E R Y  
M A I L.

S M Y R N A FIGS.  
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

F A I N ' S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

S T I L T O N C H E E S E.

F R E N C H PLUMS.

C A L C U T T A BEEF.

H U M P S.

R O U N D S.

B R I S K E T S , and

T O N G U E S.

C A L I F O R N I A R O L L B U T T E R.

A P P L E B U T T E R.

C L A M C H O W D E R.

F I S H C H O W D E R.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

N e w Y o r k C R E A M C H E E S E.

C A V I A R E.

C u r r i e d O Y S T E R S.

C a l i f o r n i a C H A C K E R C o . ' s B I S C U I T S .

C r a c k e d W H E A T .

H O M I N Y .

P A T E D E F O I E G R A S .

R I C H A R D S O N & R O B I N S ' s P o t t e d M E A T S .

L u n c h T O N G U E .

P R E S E N T T E A in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

W I N E S and S P I R I T S of all Descriptions.

S A I L - M A K I N G executed on the Premises.

M a c E W E N , F R I C K E L & C O .

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

## Mails.

NOTICE  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADENU, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

—  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th day of May, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CAIRGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsella and accepted in transit through Marsella for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Navy 12, 1881, at 3 p.m. on the 18th of May, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881.

my19



## Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godown Reduced to 1/2 net premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

my20

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO  
PER BRIT. STR. "HIMALAYA".

ALL the Cargo by the above Steamer, not taken delivery of from board, has been landed and stored, at Consignee's risk and expense, in Messrs MELCHERS & Co.'s Godown.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Claims will be admitted after SATURDAY, 21st Inst.

VOGEL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881.

my21

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

10my22

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

my23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances, as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

my24

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, —TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1,000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

MARSHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

my25

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KORE  
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *NIIGATA MARU*, Capt.  
Wynn, due here on or about the  
23rd Instant, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 26th May, at 6 p.m.

Cargo received on board at the Office up  
to 4 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cargo & Passengers for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, PLAYA CENTRAL, West  
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881.

my26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GAEILIC* will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 8 p.m.  
Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. of the 29th May.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTOR of 25% made on all  
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-  
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881.</

and manifestly organised attack—by a large number of ruffians was made upon the house. The woman would tell the jury that she was awakened by a tapping on the roof. The roof was broken open and a pole was let down from the roof to the floor of the room in which she was, and then one of the burglars slid down this pole. He was followed by others and they all surrounded the woman. They called out in a threatening manner to one another, inciting each other on to stab her if she made any resistance or any disturbance. They demanded the key of her box, a box which contained her jewellery and money. She appealed with a good deal of courage, tried to avoid giving it to them; and the burglars were expected to come to assist them about 11 o'clock, and one of those who were found that morning, their boots covered with mud and their clothes etc. showing signs of their having been out for some purpose or other during the previous night. There were other men against whom there might be a shadow of suspicion (there were ten committed at the Police Court of whom only seven were before the Jury), but those who were now in Dock were the ones whom he submitted and believed the evidence he was in a position to lay before them fully warranted them in convicting of the crime alleged against them.

The case occupied the whole day. The evidence adduced was substantially that laid before the public in these columns when the case was before the Police Court. The Attorney General summed up, dealing mainly with the question of identification and submitting that the identity of all the prisoners with those who were taking part in the burglary and theft which had undoubtedly been, was established beyond a doubt and sufficiently to justify the Jury in convicting them.

The Judge summed up the evidence, and the Jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of guilty against the six male prisoners of the offence with which they were charged; and guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, against the woman, of which the police had at hand, first naming himself and them; and he left word for others to follow with all possible despatch.

Sentence was deferred.

The Sessions then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

(Before His Honour the Acting Justice of the Peace, J. Russell, Esq.)

#### AGGRAVATED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Chang Asan was charged with aggravated robbery with violence being armed, committed on the person of a shop-keeper and ship's companion in this Colony.

The Jury consisted of Messrs F. de A. Jones, W. Martin, Ho Atiun, J. R. MacDonald, A. A. Ega de Silva, E. Jones Hughes and R. Blaize.

Chang Asan, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the crime the prisoner was charged with was that of highway robbery with violence.

The facts of the were very simple.

The person alleged to have been robbed was a shop-keeper and ship's companion in the Colony.

It appeared that about the 8th of last month the companion went to his home at Yau-nati, Kowloon, about 11 o'clock in the morning, when returning from his house to Victoria, and whilst on Black Rock, he saw three men sitting on the roadside.

The prisoner was one of them.

The three men set upon him, and on coming up to him drew swords from under their sleeves.

The prisoner, it was alleged, seized companion by the queue.

He was robbed of almost everything he had, including his jacket, a silver watch and chain, and some money he had on his person.

They would also have taken his trousers, but he begged them not to do so, and the troublers were left.

The thievish ran away, and the prisoners were left.

The prisoner was one of the men who was in the neighbourhood but did not assist the woman who was robbed would give evidence.

He would show that he had a very good reason, he thought, for not having himself taken any active part in interfering with these burglars.

He would tell them that on their way presumably to commit this burglary, two or three men, all armed, (of these men he would identify certain of the prisoners,) attacked him and knocked him down, and that the sixth prisoner was another who took part in that attack and assault.

If the jury believed his story, and believed he had had sufficient opportunity of so fixing the man's face and appearance upon his mind as to be able to identify him, then of course they had sufficient evidence to connect him with the crime of participation in it.

But so far as this man's connection with the whole affair was concerned it would rest exclusively on the evidence of the constable.

As regards No. 2 the evidence would be very much more strong.

Against him there was this further evidence.

The one of the goods, the woman who occupied the house, was attacked and would tell the jury that she identified the second man or one of two who attacked her and spoke to her and took part in breaking open the box from which the jewellery and the money were abstracted, or at all events one of those who threatened her with stabbing if she resisted the robbers.

He believed that the second prisoner was the best possible evidence that could be brought of his complicity in the affair.

This man, No. 2 before the jury, was one of the three men whom he had spoken of, who was seen in the neighbourhood, one who was in conversation with two other men who were otherwise identified as having been in the neighbourhood of Yau-nati, and was heard taking part in a conversation about some men who, he said, were coming at eleven o'clock, presumably to take part or assist in the crime with which the prisoners were now charged.

This, if the jury believed it, was very strong evidence.

Then, early next day, in company with these same two other men, he was found in an opium den in the neighbourhood of the night before.

The various items of evidence pointed strongly against this prisoner.

The third man was identified by the women and another of the men who were present in the room when the robbery was committed, and who took part in it.

If the jury believed it, in addition, he was one of two or three who were seen in the afternoon, or a day or two before the commission of the burglary, apparently without any object, hanging about the shop under the premises where the robbery was committed, making inquiries or at all events looking about.

And in the third place, when he was afterwards arrested by the police, he was found in possession of some of the property taken by the robbers the night before.

As to No. 3, he was identified as the one who, with two other men, one of whom was No. 2, prisoner, was proved to have been conversing about all ap-

peared something coming off of the kind which did happen. If they held No. 2 guilty, they would be bound to bring this man in guilty too, as the evidence against him was much stronger than that against the other.

He was also seen in company with the same men the next morning, his boots muddy, and his clothes in a wet and dirty state, for which he could not account.

As to No. 6 prisoner, he would be identified by the police constable as one of the men who attacked him when they were, as it is supposed, on their way to the village to commit the burglary.

He was the third man of the group of three who were heard conversing about some other men who were expected to come to assist them about 11 o'clock, and one of those who were found that morning, their boots covered with mud and their clothes etc. showing signs of their having been out for some purpose or other during the previous night.

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As regards No. 2 the evidence would be very much more strong.

Against him there was this further evidence.

The one of the goods, the woman who occupied the house, was attacked and would tell the jury that she identified the second man or one of two who attacked her and spoke to her and took part in breaking open the box from which the jewellery and the money were abstracted, or at all events one of those who threatened her with stabbing if she resisted the robbers.

He believed that the second prisoner was the best possible evidence that could be brought of his complicity in the affair.

This man, No. 2 before the jury, was one of the three men whom he had spoken of, who was seen in the neighbourhood, one who was in conversation with two other men who were otherwise identified as having been in the neighbourhood of Yau-nati, and was heard taking part in a conversation about some men who, he said, were coming at eleven o'clock, presumably to take part or assist in the crime with which the prisoners were now charged.

This, if the jury believed it, was very strong evidence.

Then, early next day, in company with these same two other men, he was found in an opium den in the neighbourhood of the night before.

The various items of evidence pointed strongly against this prisoner.

The third man was identified by the women and another of the men who were present in the room when the robbery was committed, and who took part in it.

If the jury believed it, in addition, he was one of two or three who were seen in the afternoon, or a day or two before the commission of the burglary, apparently without any object, hanging about the shop under the premises where the robbery was committed, making inquiries or at all events looking about.

And in the third place, when he was afterwards arrested by the police, he was found in possession of some of the property taken by the robbers the night before.

As to No. 3, he was identified as the one who, with two other men, one of whom was No. 2, prisoner, was proved to have been conversing about all ap-

#### ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CHARGE BREAKS DOWN.

Chang Atsun was charged with unlawfully and by force bringing into this Colony a certain boy named Alick Kimnah for the purpose of emigration.

Hon. Ng Choy prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded not guilty; he was undressed. The Jury was the same as in the case reported above.

The case, in which there was little if any feature of public interest, may be remembered as that of a police constable finding on board the steamship *Patricia* on her arrival here on April 13th, the boy named, who is a mixed Indian race apparently.

The boy, who was a Chinese woman, was found with his parents, and one of those who were found that morning, their boots covered with mud and their clothes in a wet and dirty state, for which he could not account.

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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes parts original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address, China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social condition, led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shé King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes and Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this journal, for contributions on Chinese subjects and especially on the degree of literary skill to which that was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salang, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of not less than 4,000,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-objection in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,  
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-  
Papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any  
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Visitors' Column.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

We have instituted an experiment in the continuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, —Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley Street.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DICKSON, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-  
EWEN, FRICKET & Co.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,  
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,  
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.  
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.  
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

## To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.  
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... 0.85  
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

## Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50  
Three Coolies, ... 1.20  
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

## Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... 0.85  
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

## Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.  
Half day, ... 35 cents.  
Day, ... 50 cents.

## BOAT AND COOKE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 6 or 900  
pounds, Daily, ... \$0.80

1st Class Cargo Boat of 6 or 900  
pounds, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 ... 2.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600 ... 1.75

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600  
pounds, per Load, ... 1.50

5th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600  
pounds, Half Day, ... 1.00

## Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00  
One Hour, ... 1.00

## Half an Hour, ... 1.00

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

## THIRTY COOLIES.

Scale of Fares for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 50 cents.

Half Day, ... 25 cents.

Three Hours, ... 12.50

One Hour, ... 5.00

Half Hour, ... 2.50

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double trifle, &c., as the case may be, such papers or packages or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The list of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Malacca, S. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bolivia, Lebuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, ... 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, ... 8 cents each.

Registration, ... 10 cents.

Newspapers, ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, ... 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, ... 10 cents.

Registration, ... 2 cents.

Books & Patterns, ... 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, ... 30 cents.

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, ... 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits. Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 12 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents; Via Galle, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is no registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, a two cent additional charge is made on delivery.

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